

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office: 110 N. Main Street
 Richmond, Va.
 Petersburg Bureau: 110 N. Main Street
 Lynchburg Bureau: 110 N. Main Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday.....\$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
 Daily without Sunday.....\$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
 Sunday edition only.....\$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
 Weekly (Wednesday).....\$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery
 Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Peters-
 burg—

One Week.
 Daily with Sunday.....10 cents
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
 Sunday only.....6 cents

Entered January 7, 1903, at Richmond, Va.,
 as second-class matter under act of Con-
 gress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1910.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE RAIL-ROADS.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, has introduced in the House at Washington a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate Mr. Roosevelt's traveling expenses when he was President of the United States; how much, if any, of these expenses were paid by Mr. Roosevelt, or by any one acting for him, the contracts for transportation made by him, or by any one acting for him, while he was President, or "the demands for transportation made by Theodore Roosevelt while President on said road," said road, being the Pennsylvania railroad. The committee is to ascertain the amount of transportation furnished Mr. Roosevelt and its value and whether or not any portion of it was paid and when and by whom. The committee will be required to make the same inquiry as to all the other railroads supplying like transportation and the conditions under which it was supplied.

We do not know, of course, what the House will do with the resolution, but we wish that Speaker Cannon could find some way to smother it, as it will do no manner of good. It will make a great deal of talk, it will give a lot of impostors a chance to kick him now that he is down, it might have the effect of galvanizing him into life again, and that would be a public misfortune. It is reasonably certain that Mr. Roosevelt did not spend any of the public money in his journeyings about the country and if he was hauled by the railroads by way of compliment, or with the hope of favors yet to come, or under contract, that was a matter wholly between him and the contributing lines, and systems of lines. It was said during the recent campaign that he obtained \$100,000 worth of transportation, and other things, from the Pennsylvania Railroad, for which the railroad company had not been paid, and that the Southern Railroad supplied him with transportation for himself and family and friends to the amount of about \$20,000, or thereabouts, for which it had not been paid; but that, it seems to us, is a business matter between him and the roads and not between the Congress and the roads. Congress has no power, we believe, to institute proceedings at law in such cases. If Mr. Roosevelt owes the Pennsylvania or other railroads for transportation the courts are open to them and they can sue him for the recovery of whatever amount he may owe them without the initiation of the House of Representatives, and it is certain that there is no court in the country that is so fossilized that it would not give him and them a fair trial. Mr. Roosevelt is not a bankrupt, he is doubtless very well fixed in this world's goods, and can sue and be sued as the law permits. He should not be made a victim of Congressional action.

If the investigation is to be made, however, we would suggest that its scope be extended so that the committee shall investigate not only the Roosevelt account with the railroads, but the accounts also of the members of Congress and Senators and other men in high offices of trust and confidence with the railroads, all and singular, so that the country may be apprised of the liberality with which the transportation lines have treated its public servants. Whether Mr. Roosevelt ever received any favors from the railroads or not, we do not know of our own knowledge, but there were others who got their share of attention, doubtless, and while Congress is about it, it might be well to make a general examination of the records. Only the other day it was noted in the newspapers that Congressman Mann, of Illinois, in cleaning out his desk in the House, came across an old telegraph frank-book, which he instructed his secretary to send back to the company issuing it, as he could not use it any more. The secretary misunderstood him, and requested a renewal of the book, only to be informed by the company, with regret, that the law did not permit the further issuance of such aids to correspondence. Probably Representative Rainey himself has ridden on free railroad passes not to the extent, of course, Mr. Roosevelt has done this thing (nobody has ever equalled him in this respect, we believe), but as he would go into the Roosevelt matter, it would be only fair to broaden the scope of the special committee's work and clean up the whole business.

So far as we know, Mr. Roosevelt did not obtain any transportation from the railroads after the anti-pass law went into effect and he was encouraged to continue his travels by the Congress appropriating a large sum of money to cover his expenses. If he got \$100,000 worth of transportation from the Pennsylvania Rail-

road and \$20,000 worth of transportation from the Southern Railroad, and other thousands of dollars' worth of transportation from other railroads in the country, under contract, or "just so," that was a matter between the roads and himself, and Congress should let it alone. The courts are open to his creditors in the regular way. Congress is a legislative body, not a prosecuting attorney.

THE WAR SCARE AND THE TARIFF.

The New York Herald has taken a census of Congress on two important questions—the increase of the standing army and fortification of the Panama Canal, and the revision of the tariff. In the opinion of a majority of the members who were interviewed on the subject and in the opinion, also, of many of the most accomplished of our military strategists and real fighting men, neither the increase of the army nor the fortification of the Canal is to be desired. A larger army is not required for the National defense and the battleships of the navy stationed at either terminus of the Canal would provide ample protection for it against possible seizure, and with their floating fortresses on duty there would be no use for land batteries.

There is unquestionably great merit in this view, which has the approval of such captains in the art of war as Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Evans. "With a fleet in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic," says Admiral Dewey, "the United States would be saved from war and the militia need have no worry. It is the navy that is the real defense of the country." "One battleship," says Rear Admiral Evans, "is better than a whole lot of forts. Fortifications can be of no use against a blockading fleet." The assurance of such men is worth a shipload of such "confidential" reports as that of Secretary Dickinson and the prescriptions of Doctor Wood and the aspirations of Naval Constructor Hobson, from which, thanks to the level head of the Commander-in-Chief, the country has just escaped.

We are more interested now, however, in what The Herald tells us about the opinions of the members of the new Congress on the tariff question. The tariff revisers will number 286 out of 291 votes in the next Congress. Of the Democrats 177 out of 225 will demand a tariff for revenue only, while 30 will vote for a reduction of the duties, but will stand for the preservation of the principle of protection—queer sort of Democrats, to be sure. Seventy-nine Republicans will insist on revision downward along protection lines. All but seven of the members from the South reject the doctrine of protection for home products.

This is making substantial progress in the direction the people have demanded. If a tariff for revenue only does not come now, we are nearer to it than ever before.

"POPULARIZING" THE SENATE.

By the Census of 1900 twenty-five of the States in the Union had less than a million population each, and fourteen States had less than two million population each. Sixteen of the States had less than five hundred thousand population each. The combined population of these sixteen States aggregated 4,927,461. The population of New York State aggregated 7,268,991, or 2,341,430 more than the population of these sixteen States. The population of these sixteen States was less than three times the population of the State of Virginia. Yet with about two and a half times less population than the State of New York, these States had sixteen times the representation of New York in the United States Senate, and with less than three times more population than Virginia had nearly three times greater representation in the Senate. Yet a great hue and cry is being made now about "popular government" and "popular representation" in the Senate at Washington, when, under our system of Government, the Senate is not and never has been and never can be representative of the people until a radical change has been made in its character and in the basis of representation.

The basis of apportionment under the Census of 1900 was one Representative to every 134,132 inhabitants, except in the case of the State having less than that number of inhabitants, so that in this "popular government" we have from Nevada, with its population of 42,335, one Representative, and two Senators; from Wyoming, with 92,321 population, one Representative and two Senators; from Idaho, with 161,772 population, one Representative and two Senators. On the basis of population, if this basis, which is the basis of our representative government, should be extended to representation in the Senate as well as in the House, Virginia would have been entitled to seven Congressmen and one Senator, or less.

It is true, as the New York Sun says, "this matter of direct popular representation in the United States Senate involves some incidental questions of equality of citizenship," and it illustrates this point by showing how it would work in quite a number of cases as follows:

"The voice of the citizen in Rhode Island, through his Senator, chosen directly by popular vote, will count as much in the enactment of Federal legislation as the voices of six of his neighbors in Massachusetts who live perhaps a half mile distant."

ort thirty-seven times more power in the Senate by living in Delaware rather than a hundred yards away in Pennsylvania.

"As regards legislation by the directly elected and quickly responsive Senate, the individual vote in Nevada will outweigh the votes of one hundred and eleven New Yorkers."

"Under the present constitutional system the States are equal partners in the Federal Union. Under the proposed system the political value of the individual citizens of the different States will become mightily unequal."

Direct popular representation in the Senate would make one inhabitant of Nevada outweigh more than forty-three Virginians, and that would be a direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution. If the Senate is not to represent the States as such, but the people of the States as individuals, there is no reason why the Senate should longer exist, and instead of proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct popular vote an amendment providing for the abolition of the Senate as a branch of the legislative department of the Government should be submitted to the States for their adoption.

A LAWLESS LAND.

Richard Olney has just retired from the presidency of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and in his annual address last Saturday said some very true things about the United States and the world-wide reputation of this country for lawlessness, a subject that is of far greater importance really than preparing for war against nobody in particular. It is true, as Mr. Olney said, that "we are distinguished among the nations for widespread and chronic lawlessness," that "lynchings for homicide are actually more numerous than legal executions," that the rich malefactor runs only slight risk of punishment for his crimes, and that "radical reforms in the application and execution of the laws, and of the criminal laws in particular, are imperatively required." This is especially so in the States, in many of which the law and the practice have been made apparently in the interest of the criminal classes, and not for the protection of society and the peace and dignity of the State. The activity of Judge Lynch, who, as Mr. Olney said, "seems to be constantly in session," can be accounted for largely by the delays of the law in the orderly administration of justice. It is the letter of the law and not the spirit which controls the ignorance of juries, the pettifoggery of counsel, the narrow restrictions placed upon the judges that have made the people to lose faith in the efficiency of the law when administered by orderly methods and to resort to the judgment of the mob from which there is no appeal.

In Congress days and weeks and months are spent in passing bills to get something more out of the Treasury, and in the State Legislatures time is wasted on cross-roads enterprises instead of serious work for the improvement of the laws so that they would promote the welfare and protect the lives and property of the people. There is no danger that the law will not finally prevail; but while the makers and interpreters and administrators of the law are delaying, the mob is going on with its terrible work. The average number of murders in the United States during the last twenty years has averaged annually about 7,000. In Germany the convictions have equalled 95 per cent of those tried for murder; in the United States the convictions have equalled 13 per cent. This shows the difference between a country which is governed by law and order and a country which is in the hands of the mob.

It is really of far greater importance to the United States to have its laws enforced than it is to convict Ballinger or not managing his department of the Government at Washington to suit the views of Pinchot and Garfield and Glavin, men without authority and men who did not accomplish very much, in fact, when they had authority. The execution of a murderer by law in the States is of more vital consequence to the peace and safety of society than the conservation of a bed of coal in Alaska, or the election of Coley Blease in South Carolina. We ought to get away from the mist, and the cummin and get down to the weightier matters of the law, if we would conserve States as a land of law and order.

MOTHER EDDY'S MONEY.

It appears that Mrs. Eddy was very good to her son, George Washington Glover, as, according to her will, she gave him \$215,000; \$120,000 in consideration of all claims against her estate by himself and his heirs, and \$125,000 in trust for his benefit. Mrs. Eddy also gave her adopted son, Ebenezer J. Foster Eddy, \$45,000 in cash in consideration of all claims he might make against her estate for himself and his heirs. So far as the records show, neither George Washington nor Ebenezer J. ever turned his hand to help her or contributed in the slightest way to her comfort or assistance. They have been very handsomely treated, and yet there is talk about their contesting her will and trying to get more out of her estate. They are not entitled to it, and it is hoped that the courts will not give them a cent more and, if they make a fight for it, that they will take away from them even that she has given them. She made her money and she had the right to dispose of it as she pleased.

THE MAN IN THE COUNTRY STORE.

The Hon. Robert Bruce Mason, of Helena, Arkansas, a member of Congress, was much entertained by the story of the man in the country store, who, from the House reporters when he was elected on Friday to a constructive audience the true status of that one person more important than the forty-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
 The only baking powder
 made from Royal Grape
 Cream of Tartar
 No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

representative, the secretary to the Congressman.

The question before the House was that of raising the salary of these young men to \$150, the present stipend being \$125. The matter was thoroughly debated and many excellent reasons for the advance were given by members. Yet it was that staunch Democrat, Mr. Macon, who shoved back the waves of an extravagance that threatened to engulf the House, and this heroic act he performed in the best Jefferson Davis style, to-wit:

"I want to do justice to the poor devil who is working 15 hours a day in some country store, who is being asked to help pay this compensation, and who would gladly surrender that job to take one from me at \$125 the month. That is the man I want to do justice to. I want to keep every burden off his back that I possibly can. Do you believe that this would be justice by the boys who till the soil, or stand behind the counters in the country stores for from 10 to 15 hours every day? Do you believe that would be doing justice by the tolling masses from one end of the country to another?"

A lot more like this, all for the consumption of the "folks back home," a lot more buncombe like this for the fellows at the country stores—and then the raise was refused. It may have been a meritorious defeat, but how long will it be until Arkansas statesmen will talk about the real points of cases and cease playing the demagogue to galleries thousands of miles away?

AN ADVOCATE OF UNIFORMITY.

The Boston Globe prints an amusing story about the troubles of a traveler who has recently returned from a trip through 32 States of the Union. He complains that the lack of uniformity in State laws inconvenienced him considerably.

In North Carolina, declared this traveler, he was forbidden to drink any alcoholic beverage. He was allowed to drink publicly in South Carolina, but had to buy his liquor by the bottle at the State dispensary and carry it elsewhere in order to take a drink. In Minnesota, he was crossing a street at an angle, when a policeman ordered him to come back and make him go over by way of the right hand corner. In Wisconsin, the traveler found that fine and imprisonment is the penalty for placing a drinking glass in a public room. A policeman in Indiana threatened him with arrest unless he put out his cigarette. He was not allowed to pay for another man's drink in Vermont, while in New Hampshire he was walking on the street at 9:30 in the evening when a policeman admonished him as to the curfew law.

All these things impressed the traveler with the idea that uniformity of State legislation is much to be desired in this country. It is too bad that he did not travel some in the wild wastes and the uncivilized places of Atlanta, where aviators are allowed to fly only in certain seasons of the year under the game laws.

ABANDONING THE BILLBOARDS.

In many towns and cities the civic associations are waging war on billboards, claiming that they disfigure the natural beauty of the landscape, whether in or out of municipal limits. Strong impetus has been given to this movement by the recent declaration of President Taft against unsightly billboards which mar scenes of beauty in the country.

Now comes another encouraging announcement from Henry W. Savage, the well known theatrical producer, who directed in the United States "The Merry Widow," "Madame Butterfly," and other operas of like phenomenal success. Mr. Savage asserts that he will shortly abandon the billboard as an advertising medium for his plays and depend solely on the columns of daily newspapers. This step has been contemplated by Mr. Savage for some time. His eyes were opened to the importance of the newspapers as a means of play publicity when his "Merry Widow" had so sensational a run. When that play was put on, Mr. Savage did not spend a cent on billboard advertising. For thirty-two weeks his paid publicity was devoted wholly to the newspapers and in that period "The Merry Widow" played "to the absolute capacity" of the New Amsterdam theatre, which seats more than 2,000 people.

As one of the right hand men of Mr. Savage has said, people look for play advertising in newspapers and do not run around the corner to read billboards. Even the heavy melodramas are catching on to this fact, and are advertising in newspapers much more extensively than ever before. It is said that after this season bill-

boards will be largely dispensed with by theatrical advertising men in New York and other large cities.

ADAMS' APPLE ADDRESS.

Two hundred enthusiastic apple growers from seven States were in session in Denver last week holding the first meeting of the American Apple Congress. Twelve of the growers were women. The objects which led to the convention were: to bring about closer co-operation among apple growers; to create a closer relationship among them, both socially and professionally; to take steps to improve the market for apples; to advance the interests of the growers in all other possible ways and to establish a permanent apple show.

Many interesting things about the great fruit were brought out. Governor L. B. Prince, of New Mexico, declared that his State is the home of apple culture in the United States and he suggested that a picture of the apple trees at Manana, New Mexico, the oldest in the country, should be placed on the seal of the Congress. These trees are now 300 years old.

The apple figures very prominently in the resources of Colorado and former Governor Alva Adams of that State delivered himself of many apple epigrams, starting out by extolling the apple as a "character builder" and "mortgage payer." The interest in Virginia in apples is very great, the apples grown here are famous throughout the world, and what Mr. Adams said about the apple will be generally approved in Virginia. According to the Rocky Mountain Times, here are the epigrams of the former Governor of Colorado:

"The apple is an asset, financially, morally and politically."

"A little land and a living is the slogan of the hour."

"The apple is the aristocrat of foods and the most moderate of mediocres."

"The climate and conditions that are best for apples are best for man."

"Anarchy never gathered fruit from its own apple tree."

"Apple orchards are better nurseries of citizenship than the deck of battleships or military camps."

"The orchard in the orchard is always a good citizen."

"Horticulture is a science, not a guess."

"The twentieth century is to be the age of the apple, and Colorado is to be the center of its empire."

"The apple barrel is nature's medicine chest."

"I would rather trust a judge that loves apples than one that hankers after bear meat."

"Apples are an antidote for drink and tobacco."

"Apples carry the pure food stamps of the Great Physician."

"The road that leads to the orchard is the pathway to a simple, happy, prosperous life."

In his Western Eden Adams was perhaps much more eulogistic than some other Adamesses have been far across the seas, but the apple is much more popular than it used to be.

Lafe Young, the talkative and forward young Iowa in the Senate, said something on the floor the other day that must have made the North Carolinians present homesick. Here is what he said in a flight of touching oratory: "Ah, corn, the royal corn, within whose yellow heart there is strength and health for all national. Corn never fails to make an animal or a man! It makes muscle, bone, and blood!"

Lafe Young must have been born in North Carolina.

When Major Charles M. Stedman went to Washington last week, everybody was glad to see him, "even old Joe Cannon," says the Greensboro Record. "Was captured and acted like he wanted to embrace him. When a man can get next to Cannon without effort there is something unusual about him." Just so; but there is something unusual about Mr. Cannon this winter, and he is willing to hug almost anybody who will let him. Besides, Mr. Cannon and Major Stedman are both native sons of North Carolina.

A colored woman at Frederick, Md., has demanded \$5 the week as a nurse, and has stipulated in her agreement that she shall have, in addition, "her church evening, supper evening, Sunday evening and Thursday afternoon and evening." The young matrons of the community, we are told by the Baltimore Sun, say that the servant problem is becoming so serious that they have difficulty in paying calls and attending social affairs on account of the demands of the nurses and waiting maids. Probably their children would get along just as well if the young matrons would stay at home a little more.

Governor Montague made the greatest speech of his life at the laying of the new Post-Office cornerstone on Saturday. It was really remarkable how much he packed into the six or eight minutes he allowed himself.

Happy Christmas to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Original Discoverer of the North Pole, when he reaches his old home in Brooklyn this week. He still thinks he reached the Pole, and so do we.

"Abel Martin," the philosopher of the Indianapolis News, says: "I haint mentionin' any particular sex, but I don't think that anybody that haint got sense enough 't shut a car door ort 't vote." Down in Charlotte, North Carolina, they say that the women always leave the car doors open when they go into the shopping district, and we shall oppose granting them the right of suffrage, at least until they learn enough to appreciate the rights of others.

They have queer Christmas songs in Texas. In San Antonio they have a song which they sing at Yuletide: "March on together joyfully, While the angels sing, For our Lord's nativity, Hot tamales bring!"

Now, what is the version of this used in Houston?

Cheery Old Santa Claus



Is having a fine time at Childrey's. For the little ones he's bought Whitman's Candies, For the ladies, Perfumes, Candies and Toilet Articles, For the gentlemen, Cigars—fine ones!

Meet Santa Claus in all his cheery glory at

The Childrey Drug Company
 First and Broad Sts.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Clay Enters.
 Are there human beings anywhere that eat clay?
 S.

Earth-eating is said to be common not only in China, New Caledonia and New Guinea, but in the Malay Archipelago. The testimony furnished by many travelers in the Orient is that the yellow races are especially addicted to the practice. In Java and Sumatra the clay undergoes a preliminary preparation, being mixed with water, reduced to a paste, and the sand and other hard substances removed. The clay is then formed into small cakes or tablets and baked in an iron cauldron. When the tablet is taken from this operation it resembles a piece of dried pork. The Japanese frequently eat small figures roughly modeled from animals or little men turned out in pastry shops.

The Transfer Process.
 How can I transfer a picture from a paper to paper?
 A.—There is no such process. To transfer a picture from paper to glass, soak the paper in water. After washing the glass thoroughly, coat it evenly with the finest grade of white enamel varnish. Allow the varnish to stand until it is sticky. Then, after taking the surplus water out of the

paper by blotting paper, lay it gently on the glass, smoothing it with a blotter until it has adhered all points. Let it dry thoroughly, then wet the paper again thoroughly and gently rub off all paper with your finger until nothing but the ink remains. Then it is ready for painting.

The Grand Siberian Railway.
 How long is the Grand Siberian Railway? Please give a description of it.
 A.—It runs from Cheliabinsk via Omsk and Irkutsk, around the southern end of Lake Baikal to Vladivostok, on the Pacific, a distance of more than 4,000 miles. Ground was broken in 1891 and the work practically completed in 1893. A branch from Harbin to Port Arthur was finished in 1902.

Virginia's Position on the Income Tax.
 Will you kindly state in your Query Column what were the reasons that Virginia refused to endorse the recently proposed national income tax?
 ZETA.

1. Because of the ambiguity in the amendment as proposed.
 2. Because the amendment would vest additional power in the Federal government as opposed to the State government.

APPOINTMENT DOES NOT ENTAIL SERVICE

BY LA MARQUE DE FONSECAY.

As much speculation exists as to the nature of the distinction which has just been bestowed upon the Baroness von Hensel, mulier by the Emperor of Austria, in causing her appointment to the office of "Lady of the Palace," it may be as well to explain that this is an honor, office, in so far that it does not entail any actual service. It is restricted exclusively to members who can show that they are the direct descendants of the Emperor's family, and the mother's side free from any matrimonial alliance with the bourgeoisie—that is to say, that sixteen immediate ancestors on the father's side and sixteen immediate ancestors on the mother's side must be of noble birth. The noble possession of this genealogical qualification entitles any Austrian woman of unblemished conduct to the rank of Baroness, which gives her the right to be present not only at all great state functions at the court of Vienna, but also at the more private entertainments in one word makes her a member of the inner court circle, and establishes her position beyond cavil as the great world of Vienna—a position which the offices of her husband and her own position as ambassador would be unable to give her.

The Baroness, by reason of her birth, has long had a right to this office of Lady of the Palace, and if she has failed to take the steps to obtain it, now of putting forward her genealogical qualifications to the grand marshal of the court, it is because she has been living so entirely abroad. That she should have done so now tends to confirm the impression that her husband is slated for one of the several Austrian embassies in Europe, at Paris, in London, at St. Petersburg, where the duties are either vacant or about to become so.

The Baroness will now within a short time receive the Order of the Star Cross, which, with the title of Eleonora, consort of Emperor Ferdinand III, in 1663, usually follows the bestowal of the dignity of Lady of the Palace. The same Grand Marshal being required for the one as for the other.

Count Stephen Tisza has played so important a part in the politics of Hungary, as parliamentary leader, as Minister of the Interior, and as Premier, that the death of his grave illness, resulting from an accident, has excited widespread interest and regret. Standing for law and order, in a country where the law is frequently overthrown by the violence of party warfare, and by the extremes of national enthusiasm, he can ill be spared, especially at the present juncture. He is the eldest son of old Koloman Tisza, the Grand Old Man of Hungary, and who, along with Count Deak and Count Julius Andrássy, so largely contributed to secure for Austria home rule for his countrymen, and the virtual independence of Hungary. He himself always refused to accept the titles that were pressed upon him by Emperor Francis Joseph as being out of keeping with his simple tastes, and aversion to all fuss and ceremony, and, moreover, unsuited for one who, himself, had been a revolutionary leader, and one of Kossuth's chief lieutenants.

His younger brother, Louis Tisza, was, however, granted the title of count in recognition of his services in rebuilding the town of Szeged after its destruction by flood some thirty years or so ago, and as he was childless, the Emperor caused the patent of nobility to be granted to him, so that the title would be inherited by the sons of his elder brother.

The Tiszas are, however, by no means a new family, as might be inferred from the modern origin of their title of count. The family figures repeatedly in the pages of Magyar history during the last four centuries, and is in particular associated with a family feud, of a Jaroslav character, which lasted over a hundred years. It seems that during the Turkish invasion, in the early part of the sixteenth century, the Turks seized the Tisza estates. When the Moslems were driven out of the country the lands instead of being granted to their original owners, were coolly appropriated by one of the victorious generals, the royal Duke of Modena. The Duke, of the day, Ladislas by name, sought redress in the courts, and obtained a judgment in his favor. It was carried out, however, by no means until, after having obtained at least two dozen decisions, each in favor of the Tiszas, the grandsons of old Ladislas finally brought the matter before the so-called Royal Curia

Make this Bank Your Bank

National State and City Bank
 OF RICHMOND, VA.

Capital . . \$1,000,000.00
 Surplus . . \$ 600,000.00

WM. H. PALMER, President.
 JOHN S. ELLER, Vice-President.
 WM. M. HILL, Vice-President.
 J. W. SINTON, Vice-President.
 JULIEN H. HILL, Cashier.

Three per cent. per annum interest allowed on Savings Deposits, compounded every six months.